

A New Era for Athletics

By HENRY J. FURBER, Jr.,
President International Olympic Games Association.

Athletic sports in America are entering upon a new era. With the beginning of active preparations for the great international Olympic games of 1904 starts an interest in the manly sports which is sure to sweep the country and to reach the remotest hamlet and to exert an epoch-making influence in the western world, where recreation has been under the ban of commercialism, and where the spirit of money making has frowned upon sport and sought to brand it with the mark of tolerance instead of approval.



Henry J. Furber, Jr.

Will the influence of this great movement, this national awakening on the subject of athletics, prove to be influence for good? Because it will probably reach to the remotest hamlet of America, because it will awaken a quick response in every school and college in the country, this question is of greatest importance to the parents of children and youth of this country.

IT WILL BE INFLUENCE FOR GOOD.

Why? Because athletic sports give a wholesome outlet for physical energies and the interest which every well ordered human animal feels in deeds of physical prowess and contests of skill. Whole communities go to extremes of violence because of a love for morbid excitement that could not exist if some good, sane and stirring form of athletics gave healthful outlet and expression to our inherent tendencies. It is not to be believed, at least by me, that riots, mobs and lynchings could take place to any serious extent among people devoted to athletic sports.

Athletics arouse and develop the best physical traits, the most valuable mental faculties and the most sturdy virtues. Activity is the watchword of athletics. True, the athlete may be lazy—BUT NEVER SO LAZY AS IF NOT AN ATHLETE.

There is not a single manly sport that does not teach mental concentration, rapidity of judgment, self discipline and self control, courage, abstinence and mental precision.

Think it over, and see if all these things are not so. But these are not the only things taught by athletics. THERE IS NOT A SINGLE "MANLY SPORT" THAT HAS NOT ITS MORAL BEARING.

I am firm in the belief that if the great Olympic games of 1904 should result in an interest that would cause the country towns and provincial cities of the United States generally to erect stadiums for athletic sports, the cause of morals, or culture and of general good would be greatly advanced.

And what are the international Olympic games? Well; that is another story. Briefly, however, they are to embrace every kind of contest in sports, are to be given in Chicago at a cost perhaps of millions, and will be held in the summer and fall of 1904. From the present moment until the great event itself there will be a series of preliminary athletic contests in which every school, college, athletic society, police force, fire department and organization directly or indirectly associated with manly sports will have an active interest. Already the association has opened an office in the Stock Exchange building in Chicago, and the most prominent educators in the country are working for the advancement of the movement.

The deep interest, manifested by leaders in all countries and in every phase of life for the development of athletics, is an earnest of success in 1904; and it is gratifying to state that no one has been more cordial in this indorsement of the coming games than our own splendid example of virility and strength, the president of the United States.

Henry J. Furber Jr.

BEAUTIFUL INDIAN WOMEN.

There are Quite a Number of Handsome Faces Among the Females of the Five Tribes.

Women of the five tribes of the Indian territory, also of a number of tribes of Oklahoma and Kansas, are highly civilized and educated. Further south are several remnant tribes who have accepted the manners of their pale face neighbors, and among these people social life is indeed quite lively.

The hospitality one finds in the house of a Georgia family of the old school is found at the fireside or in the ballroom of the Indian hostess. To all intents and purposes these Indian women are on an equal plane with their white sisters. However, there is some of the wild strain of strong Indian blood yet running in their veins which give them a tinge of richer color, a brighter eye, a more lissome grace than the white woman possesses. When these striking dark-skinned beauties come into contact with their white sisters, the latter almost become wall flowers in comparison. The belles of the red face are indeed brilliant successes in society, says the New York Times.

Reckoned in the fractions of blood these women are more of the Caucasian than Indian, but in their own domain they prefer to be called Indian. When away their identity is hidden behind a clear complexion, bright eyes and a striking figure. Few persons would guess their origin. But the Indian women, no matter how light may be the strain of red blood, are Indians politically and socially. Some accuse them of this because it pays, but as a rule they have only patriotic intentions in claiming their kin.

Many of the belles of the five tribes of Indian territory are of quarter, sixteenth or thirty-second Indian blood, but the red strain dominates in all cases, and while it may not show in color it holds good in the molding in the face, the color of the hair and eyes, or the dialect of the tongue. However, among them are many blondes whose golden hair and soft

blue eyes appeal in strong terms to one's sense of beauty. And one of woman's best gifts do these possess—clear and low voices, rich in tone and without a trace of the guttural so common with the average redskin.

Raised amid scenes of bloodless conquest of their race by the whites, it is little wonder that inwardly they hate the sight of a white man. But they look without concern upon the thinning out of their own people and seem to advocate the destruction of the Indian government. While white men are social favorites and invariably become the husbands of these women, it is a matter of fact that when one is first introduced he will receive a chilly reception. There are among them many impulsive girls, as there were in the south during the war of the rebellion, who hated the sight of a Yankee, and who yet came to marry one in later years. Others there are whose prejudice has fallen away with more intimate association. These are leaders in the social functions at Tahlequah, Muskogee and Vinita, three society towns of the Indian country.

Shape of the Earth.

The exact shape of the earth is a question which cannot be settled without fresh evidence from the antarctic. For this purpose two at least of the expeditions have been provided with pendulum outfits; by noting the exact length of time occupied by the swing of a pendulum the distance of the place of observation with the earth's center can be determined. It is held that the south pole regions project further from the plane of the equator than does the north pole region; according to one estimate the south pole is slightly more than one-hundredth further from the earth's center than the north pole.—Popular Science Monthly.

Correction.

"I hope that I will soon know the ropes in this game of politics," said the young man.
"You don't mean ropes," said Senator Serghum, gently; "you mean wires."—Washington Star.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



WHO IS IT?

Cut out the pieces and paste together so as to form the portrait of an European Monarch.

THE PEERAGE IN FICTION.

Duchesses Use Bad Grammar. Countesses Are Beautiful and Untitled Folks Are Smart.

"When I go back to England in the spring," said the long expatriated one, "I shall be presented."

Perceiving what she interpreted as a sneer on the face of her American friend, she went on: "O, perhaps you think I haven't friends to present me. Well, I've lots of 'em, even if I am a nobody over in this untitled country!"

"Not at all, said the American, politely. "It is not a question of birth, breeding or beauty. But I happen to know that to be presented you must wear three ostrich feathers in your hair, there's only one in your best hat and you'll never save the money to buy two more."

"That's so," mused the English girl. "Perhaps I can borrow Aunt Ellen's. Do you always have to wear three feathers at court?"

"I don't know," said her friend, "but if Aunt Ellen hasn't a coronet she will have to wear feathers, I guess. It's one or the other, or perhaps both."

"What a lot you know about the British aristocracy!"

"My ideas are derived solely from current fiction, I frankly confess; but I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of its portrayal of the titled of the earth. For instance, should I meet a duchess I should at once scatter what little grammar I have to the four winds. Duchesses like that."

"Do they?" queried the English girl.

"Why! Haven't you read fiction. Is there ever a duchess nowadays in fiction who has any grammar? No, indeed. Their manners are always of the most cheerfully unconventional sort."

"Two of the last five novels I've read have had a duchess in them, and they were both the gayest kind of old parties. The first said 'gal' and dropped every 'g' and talked at the top of her lungs, and the second dug up her own garden and quarreled with the gardener."

"They were both the kindest of women—all duchesses are, if you only talk after their own fashion. I want to meet a duchess badly."

"Lady Towers was a duchess' sister," suggested the English girl. "You knew her."

"Precisely. And could her manners have been worse? No, you admit that they couldn't. Of course she was a spiteful cat, too, which just proves my theory. She was only half a duchess, as you might say, and she had only half the attributes of one. Now countesses

are always beautiful. Did you ever read of a countess who wasn't lovely to behold?"

"I don't remember."
"No, of course not. You never did. Now, the ladies this or that are a more numerous tribe; but it is safe to say that if a woman is going to be 'rapid' she is married to a lord. It is always the lords, of course, who live by their wits, so there is some little excuse for the ladies."

"This is not so hard, and fast a rule as the others, but it is generally a safe one to make all rather naughty and attractive women the wives of lords. Baronets' wives are rather pleasant and middle aged. There are not so many of these, however, for it's just as easy to raise your characters to the peerage as to leave them unhappy commoners, and it takes well with the public."

"Smart women, if not Lady Somebody, are plain Mrs. Anything. Untitled people in a society novel have to be smart, of course, or they can't be admitted."

"What you say is really quite true," observed the English girl, meditatively. "You ought to go over to England and see all these people you know so much about."

"I am going some day," said the American, "to look for duchesses. I will have my duchess. Since they are all so unconventional, I have reason to believe that the duchess in 'Alice in Wonderland' was drawn from life. I am going over to look for her."

Fearful Disgrace in Next World.

Recently a Chinese boy was brought into the Peking hospital terribly injured by a heavy log falling upon him. The doctors, to save his life, decided to cut off his leg. The mother came, apparently to help to nurse the lad. The patient, however, almost immediately afterward died, and expert examination showed that his mother had given him arsenic. Her reason, it is supposed, was to prevent her son from the disgrace of reaching the next world in a maimed condition. This is a very strong point with the Chinese, who always pickle an amputated member to have it buried with them when they eventually die. In this instance, the family being poor and a whole leg being difficult to pickle, the simpler course was taken of poisoning the boy, so that he and his leg might go together.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

With a Reservation.

Whenever a man admits that he doesn't know a thing, he still makes a mental reservation.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

Of all the world giants of the past century none stand out in stronger relief than does President Diaz of Mexico. His strength is the more notable because coming from a race that has given us but few really strong and great men, he has been so far above the average of men of his time, not only men of his own race, but of all races, as to attract the attention of all nations.

A Nineteenth Century Giant

By MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE,
Author of "Mexico As I Saw It."

So much for the man. Let us glance now for a moment at the work he has accomplished, and what he will leave to posterity. Diaz took hold of Mexico in 1876 at a time when utter chaos reigned throughout the nation; when the world looked upon the republic as but one of many hotbeds of revolution and anarchy of South and Central America.

Out of this chaos Diaz has fashioned a republic which has come to wealth and power, and a place among the law-abiding nations of the world. HE HAS BEEN THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDER OF MODERN MEXICO, and has built upon a foundation of sufficient stability to stand for coming centuries.

Diaz has passed his three score years and ten, and his days are drawing to a close, but his work will live after him. THE NATION WHICH HE HAS WROUGHT FROM CHAOS WILL NEVER AGAIN REVERT TO THE SAME CONDITION from which it was rescued by this nineteenth century giant. No one will come after him who will be able to undo a work so well done as is the building of Mexico. The country has been at peace for a quarter of a century, everything has improved, and the men who helped the president to bring this about are around him still. Even if he die they will remain. Public sentiment has admitted Mexico to a place among the enlightened nations of the world, and she will never again pass beyond the fold.

Politically England is in a bad way. Any nation is in a bad way politically when an alternative government ceases to be a possibility, and that is the position in which England is placed at the present time.

Political Condition of England

By LORD ROSEBURY.

THE PEOPLE MUST KEEP THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IN POWER WHATEVER THEY APPROVE OF THE ACTS OF THAT GOVERNMENT OR NOT, BECAUSE THEY HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE TO OFFER. The British empire can produce no remedy for the present administration of English affairs.

We cannot look to the Tory party for relief, we cannot look to the Liberal party for relief. Neither or both of these can give us that for which we seek—an alternative government.

The great mass of the English people believe, whether they say so or not, that the present government has grossly mismanaged England's affairs, yet this nation, a nation of proud traditions, of great imperial strength in the past, is to-day helpless before an administration of which the people do not approve because they can offer no alternative to it.

This statement contains the greatest disparagement Great Britain has ever known. None of her enemies, of which she has so many, could possibly say worse, but it is true—alas, too true.

If this condition is to continue, which God grant it may not, it is time for Englishmen to forswear their empire, to put up their shutters, and go and dig in their cabbage gardens. A nation that cannot produce an alternative government is more fit to control allotments than an empire.



ANOMALIES OF THE LAW.

Some Things Which Cannot Be Stolen and Rules That May Be Defied with Impunity.

In no branch of the law are such curious points to be found or a greater number of anomalies to be met with than in the criminal branch thereof.

It may be news to some people, for instance, to know that there are a number of things in existence which cannot be stolen, such as a corpse, animals feræ naturæ, i. e., animals wild in a state of nature (with certain exceptions created by statute), soil of the earth, etc. To attempt to steal nothing would appear, on the face of it, to be an impossibility, much less a crime, but a man indicted for attempting to pick a lady's pocket which was subsequently found to be empty was found guilty of "an attempt to commit theft," though, in fact, there was nothing in the pocket to steal.

Anyone lucky enough to pick up a sovereign lying in the road will be glad to hear that if at the time of finding it he had no reasonable means of discovering the owner of it, and also if he did not at the same time conceive of appropriating it to himself, he will not be guilty of stealing if he keeps his lucky find, even if the rightful owner is discovered and claims it.

Most people walking in the country must have noticed on numerous occasions boards or placards posted up in woods, fields, etc., notifying in large letters that "trespassers will be prosecuted," but few are aware that such notices are utterly useless and no one need feel the least alarm thereat, there being no such offense known in criminal law as such a trespass, and a person could never be prosecuted for such an offense. They are, in fact, in the words of the eminent jurist, Sir Frederick Pollock, in his well-known work, "Pollock on torts," a "wooden falsehood," says London Tit-Bits.

It is a common fallacy to imagine that the crime of forgery consists in signing another's name, though, in fact, committing forgery consists in making and uttering any false instrument in writing with attempt to defraud; thus, it may be a forgery to omit a word from a document, and it will be a matter of considerable surprise to many to learn that it is possible for a person to forge his or her own name. A person, however, who fraudulently inserts another's name on a picture, thereby selling it as the work of some other artist, is not guilty of forgery, as a picture is not an "instrument in writing."

The crime of perjury also does not quite "fit in" with the generally accepted idea, which is that if a person, after being sworn on oath to speak the truth, swears falsely, he is guilty of such offense. This is correct, with

the important qualification that the fact the witness has sworn to must be material to the cause. Thus, if a witness on being duly sworn gives a false address on being asked where he lived, this, though untrue, would not amount to perjury, as the place where the witness lived would be quite immaterial.

That a person may be guilty of perjury through speaking the truth may seem a curious anomaly, but such, nevertheless, is the fact, as the test of perjury is not whether a person is speaking the truth, but whether he is speaking what he believes to be the truth; so if a witness, for instance, on being asked "What colored tie was the prisoner wearing when you met him?" replied "red," when, in fact, he did not really notice, he would be guilty of perjury, even though the prisoner was, in reality, wearing a red tie when the witness met him.

Numerous other instances of crimes which present curious points similar to the above might be given, and, in passing, persons taking out insurance against burglary might note that this crime can only be committed between the hours of nine p. m. and six a. m.; that breaking into a house by means of an open door or window is not burglary, although entering a house by sliding down the chimney is.

A short reference must be made to a comparatively recent case in which a man not possessing the means to pay entered a restaurant, where he ordered and ate a good dinner; as, however, he was unable to pay for the same he was given in charge and subsequently indicted for "obtaining goods by false pretences." The case resulted in the prisoner's acquittal on the ground that he had not been guilty of any false pretences.

This lucky individual, therefore, had a good meal on the cheap, but we should not advise any enterprising reader to emulate his example, as, although he could not indeed be prosecuted for obtaining goods by false pretences, it seems that he will be criminally liable under the bankruptcy act for obtaining credit by fraudulent means.

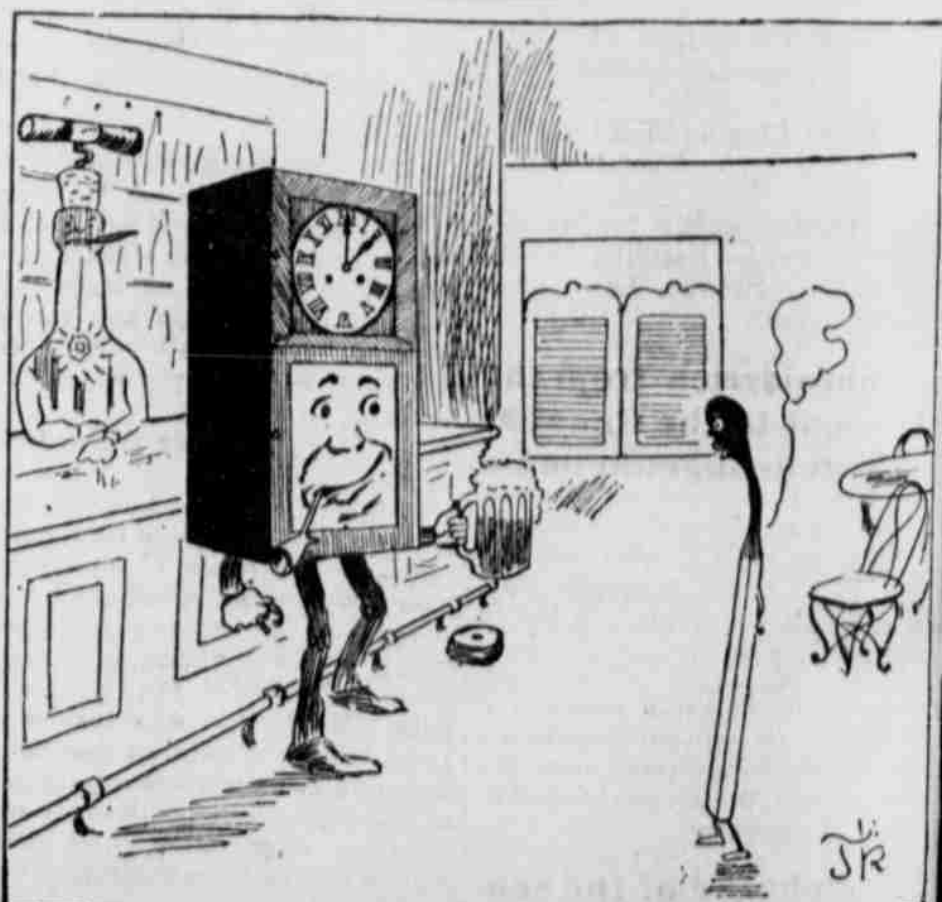
Fowls Consumed in London.

It is the opinion of leading salesmen that London consumes no fewer than 15,000,000 fowls a year, which, if evenly divided among the population, would allow about three per head per annum.—Indianapolis News.

Law Helps Wives.

Husbands in Lunenburg, Prussia, must be home at 11 o'clock at night, or pay a fine of about \$2.50, half of which goes to the complainant, who is usually the wife.—N. Y. Sun.

MORE LABOR TROUBLES.



The Match—I have just gone out on a strike. The Clock—That's funny. I've just struck two.